

The Partial Eclipse of the Sun, 1900 May 28, observed at Armagh.

By J. L. E. Dreyer, Ph.D.

At Armagh passing clouds were frequently obscuring the Sun during the greater part of the day, and the first contact was therefore not seen here. The last contact was very satisfactorily observed with the 10-inch refractor. It occurred at $4^{\text{h}} 49^{\text{m}} 46^{\text{s}}.2$ G.M.T.

Armagh Observatory: 1900 June 7.

The Partial Eclipse of the Sun, 1900 May 28, observed at Forest Lodge, Maresfield, Sussex. By Capt. W. Noble.

At the predicted time of first contact the sky was covered with a dense pall of black cumulus, and it was not until at least a quarter of an hour later that the first glimpse of the Sun was obtained. By that time, of course, the Moon had advanced very perceptibly on to his disc. At the time of greatest obscuration it was very instructive to note how much larger the crescent of the Sun appeared (owing to irradiation) as projected upon a sheet of cardboard than it did as viewed through a densely smoked glass. As the eclipse advanced the sky cleared, and the latter part of the phenomenon was observed in a brilliant area of sky. The smoothness of the Moon's limb was very notable. In all the (pretty numerous) eclipses I have observed I have never seen it so curiously free from irregularity. No trace of a lunar atmosphere was detectable at the cusps, nor could the Moon's limb be traced in the smallest degree beyond the Sun, although I have formerly succeeded in seeing it to the extent of $4''$ or $5''$ outside of the solar limb. The last contact was well observed at $9^{\text{h}} 21^{\text{m}} 38^{\text{s}}$ local sidereal time = $4^{\text{h}} 58^{\text{m}} 14^{\text{s}}.85$ G.M.T. The power employed was 74, with a diagonal eyepiece, on my 4.2-inch Ross Equatorial. The latitude of my observatory is $51^{\circ} 0' 59''.8$ N. and its longitude $17^{\text{s}}.11$ E. of Greenwich.

Forest Lodge: 1900 June 7.

The Partial Eclipse of the Sun, 1900 May 28, observed at Norwich.
By G. J. Newbegin.

The meteorological conditions in and around Norwich were much better than we were led to expect as the afternoon began. First contact was not visible by reason of clouds, but these soon separated more and more, until that which did look nearly hopeless became quite a success, what cloud there was being rather useful than otherwise in making naked-eye observations.

The Sun's cusps appeared very sharply cut out by the Moon, and the minutes before and after maximum revealed a great decrease of light as one had opportunity to glance at the landscape: a feeble watery light, such as we see sometimes in the shorter days when we look at the Sun through much vapour. *Venus* was noticeable at the maximum, but no other stars.

I was able to expose a series of plates which I think will prove to be a fairly regular sequence of the eclipse as seen here. The first is very faint indeed, because of cloud, my impatience to get something brooking no further delay. The exposure in all cases was $\frac{1}{400}$ sec.

Times of Exposure.

No.	G.M.T.			No.	G.M.T.		
	h	m	s		h	m	s
2	3	0	57	14	4	5	53
4	3	6	24	16	4	14	3
6	3	19	3	18	4	24	53
8	3	34	51	20	4	34	4
10	3	45	35	2	4	46	29
12	3	55	5	24	4	54	0

The eclipse ended at 4^h 55^m 5^s as watched by my eye on the camera focus-plate, the eye seeming still to hold the Moon after contact had ceased, the time I have mentioned being that at which I last saw her. My son noted the time in all cases above mentioned, either as I spoke or clicked the shutter of the camera.

Observations of Capella as a Double Star made at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

(Communicated by the Astronomer Royal.)

Mr. Newall having called attention to the possibility of securing micrometric measures of the spectroscopic binary *Capella*, Mr. Dyson and Mr. Lewis examined it with the 28-inch refractor on April 4. Both observers agreed that the star was